

I-5066-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4046457

placed in a quartz tube filled with alumina for thermal insulation, and heated in a vertical electric furnace. Using this arrangement, the solidus and liquidus temperatures were obtained for the binary systems PbS-PbSe, PbS-PbTe, CdTe-ZnTe, CdTe-HgTe, and phase diagrams (fig. 2) were constructed. Orig. art has: 4 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kazansk State University)  
Penza pedagogicheskiy institut (Penza Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 01Feb62

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

L 16C6-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4046457

ENCLOSURE: 01

0

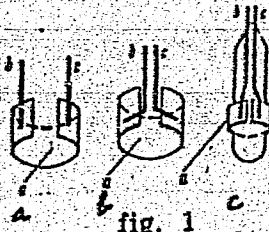
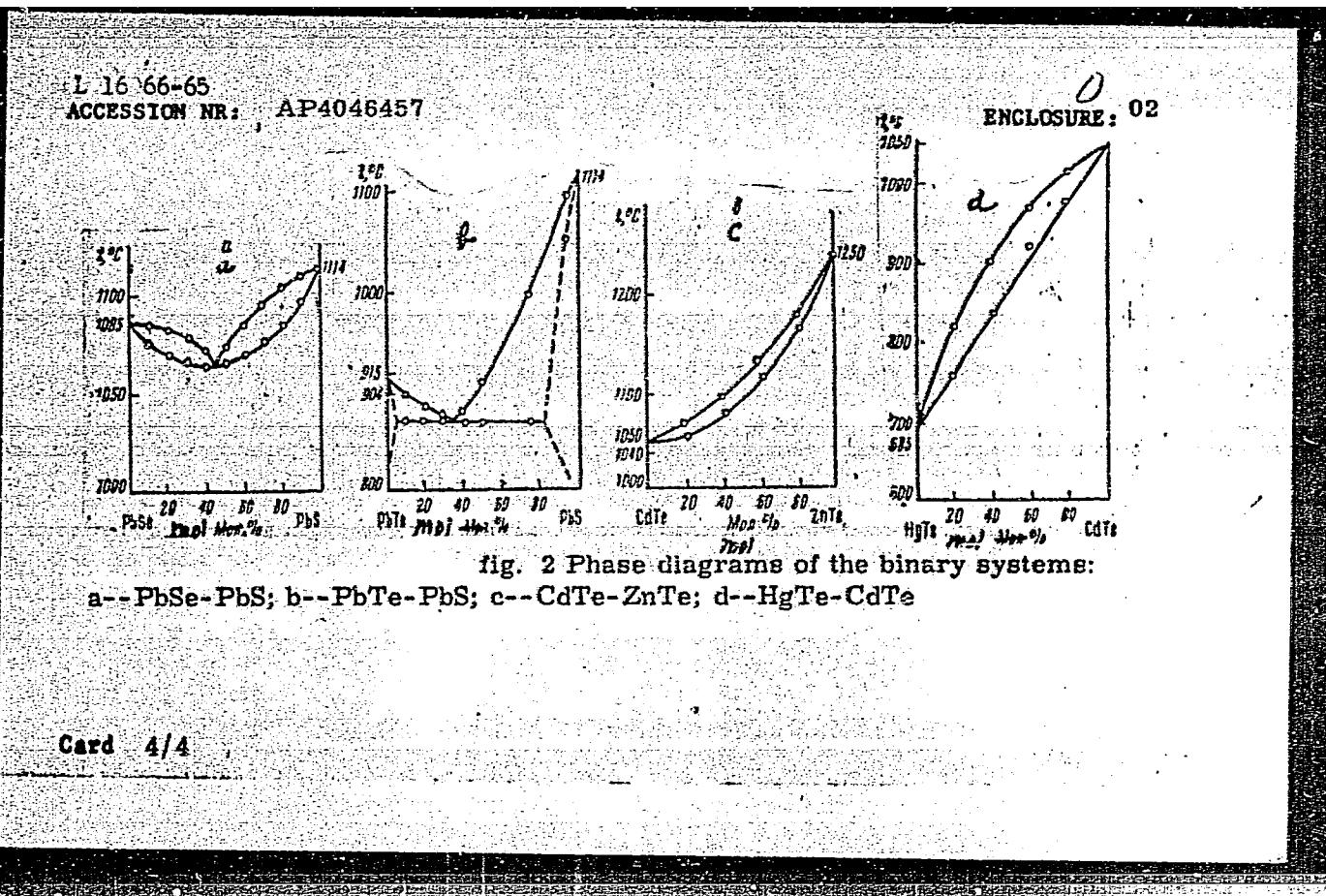


fig. 1

Arrangement of the individual thermocouples

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L 10780-67 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT  
ACC NR: AP7003501

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/006/1262/1264

17

AUTHOR: Gromakov, S. D.; Latypov, Z. M.; Kirilyuk, P. S.

ORG: Kazan' State University im. V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin (Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); Penza Pedagogic Institute im. V. G. Belinskii (Penzenskiy pedagogicheskiy institut)

"Treatment and Systematization on the Basis of D. I. Mendeleev's Periodic System of Elements of Properties of Semiconductor Compounds of the Type A (III)-B(V)"

Moscow, Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, Vol 40, No 6, Jun 66, pp 1262-1264

ABSTRACT: A three dimensional plot of values of the width of the forbidden zone was made for semiconductor compounds A(III)-B(V) by using a network arrangement of the compounds according to positions of elements A and B in the periodic system. Experimental values of the width of the forbidden zone a smooth curved surface. The width of the forbidden zone of several semiconductor compounds on which no experimental data were available was determined by inter- and extrapolation (AlBi, 0.7 ev; GaBi, 0.25 ev; TiAs ~ 0.15 ev). The method described, which is convenient for the determination of unknown characteristics and for the checking of experimental data, can be applied to semiconductor compounds of other types and also presumably to other properties of semiconductors. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JPRS: 38,967]

TOPIC TAGS: semiconducting material, forbidden zone width

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 11Mar65 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1 *1-1*

UDC: 541.20 + 621.315.592

0926 0034

KUPRIYANOV, S.Ye.; LATYPOV, Z.Z.

Ionization of positive ions by electrons. Zhur. eksp. i teor.  
fiz. 45 no. 3:815-816 S '63.  
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova.  
(Ionization)

ACCESSION NR: AP4025915

S/0056/64/046/003/0833/0839

AUTHORS: Laty\*pov, Z. Z.; Kupriyanov, S. Ye.; Tunitskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Ionization collisions of electrons with ions and atoms

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 46, no. 3, 1964, 833-839

TOPIC TAGS: ionization, ionization collision, electron ion collision, electron atom collision, mercury, xenon, krypton, argon, neon, singly charged ion, doubly charged ion, electron impact ionization, secondary ionization cross section, mass spectrometer background, ionization, metastable excited ion

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier investigations (ZhETP v. 45, 815, 1963) of the ionization of singly and doubly charged ions by electron impact. The method of intersecting ion and electron beam was used to measure the cross sections for single ionization of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4025915

the ions  $Hg^+$ ,  $Xe^+$ ,  $Kr^+$ ,  $Ar^+$ ,  $Ne^+$ ,  $Hg^{2+}$ ,  $Xe^{2+}$ ,  $Kr^{2+}$ , and  $Ar^{2+}$ . The parent ions were obtained by ionizing the neutral atoms with a primary electron beam. The variation of the secondary ionization cross sections with the primary beam electron energy is determined. The ionization of neutral atoms by electron impact is found to be accompanied by formation of metastable excited ions with single, double, or triple charge. It is also shown that when the accelerating voltage is 2800 V, the background present in a mass spectrometer is due mainly to various ionization processes in which the metastable excited ions take part. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova  
(Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 14Sep63

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 015

Card 2/47

LATYPOV, Z.Z.; KUPRIYANOV, S.Ye.

Mass spectra and excitation energies of ions. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39  
no.7:1572-1576 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni I.Ya.Karpova.

KUPRIYANOV, S.Ye.; LATYPOV, Z.Z.; PEROV, A.A.

Long-lived highly excited states of positive ions. Zhur.  
eksp. i teor. fiz. 47 no.1:21-23 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:9)

I. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova.

100-24-66

EWT(1)/EWA(m)-2

IJP(c)

AT/GS

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0026/0027

ACC NR: AT5023430

44,55

44,55

AUTHOR: Latypov, Z. Z.; Kupriyanov, S. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Mass-spectra of excited molecular ions

SOURCE: Simpozium po elementarnym protsessam khimii vysokikh energiy. <sup>44,55</sup> Moscow, 1963. Elementarnyye protsessy khimii vysokikh energiy (Elementary processes of the chemistry of high energies); trudy simpoziuma. Moscow, 1965, 26-27

TOPIC TAGS: mass spectrum, particle collision, ion, excited electron state, particle collision

ABSTRACT: Mass spectra (reported in the literature) obtained during collisions of molecules with electrons photons and slow ions and those obtained during collisions of ions with atoms and molecules were cross-compared with the aim of finding their common features. A coincidence of mass spectra was found in various collision processes having a similar average ion excitation energy and a similar ion energy distribution function. Mass spectra of the ion-electron collision coincide with mass spectra of the ion-photon collisions when  $E_e - I < I$ , where  $E_e$  is electron energy, and  $I$  is ionization energy of a molecule. When  $E_e - I > I$ , mass spectra of the fragment ions resulting from ionization of molecules due to collision with electrons coincide with

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L 10834-66

ACC NR: AT5023430

mass spectra of dissociation of fast ions due to collision with neutral particles. Both the established dependence of mass spectra upon excitation energy and the found correlation between the mass spectra of molecule-electron, ion-atom, and ion-molecule collisions, make it possible to predict the mass spectra of molecular ions resulting from molecular ion-electron collisions. Thus the mass spectra taken during the collision of  $\text{NH}_3^+$  and  $\text{CH}_4^+$  ions with electrons have common features. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas.

3

SUB CODE: 07, 20 SUBN DATE: 23Feb65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

jw  
Card 2/2

L 18573-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP6001185

SOURCE CODE: UR/0031/65/000/009/0051/0060

AUTHOR: Latypov, Zh. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A means for determining mean velocity according to time values at four points of opposing hodographs of refracted waves

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Vestnik, no. 9, 1965, 51-60.

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, hodograph, wave refraction

ABSTRACT: The author describes a means for determining the mean velocities of propagation of elastic seismic vibrations. The method is based on the use of the value of time recordings at four points of contrasting hodographs of refracted waves. Finding the depth of the refracting boundary requires the determination of the mean velocity along the boundary. The equations of hodograph networks of refracted waves are of the form

$$t = \frac{\sin(l+\gamma)}{v} x + t_0.$$

$$t' = \frac{\sin(l-\gamma)}{v} + t'_0.$$

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2

2

I 18573-66

ACC NR: AP6001185

These equations may be oriented to a common coordinate origin at the point of rupture above the upheaved part of the refracting boundary. By this concept

$$t = \frac{\sin(i+\phi)}{v} x + t_0$$

is written and

$$t' = -\frac{\sin(i-\phi)}{v} x + t_0$$

which for the case  $x = L$  (see Fig. 1) may be written as

$$\frac{\sin(i+\phi)}{v} L = \Delta t$$

$$\frac{\sin(i-\phi)}{v} L = \Delta t'$$

A means of solving for the parameters  $n$  and  $\phi$  at points within the interval  $L$  is derived, and this result is used in finding the boundary velocity

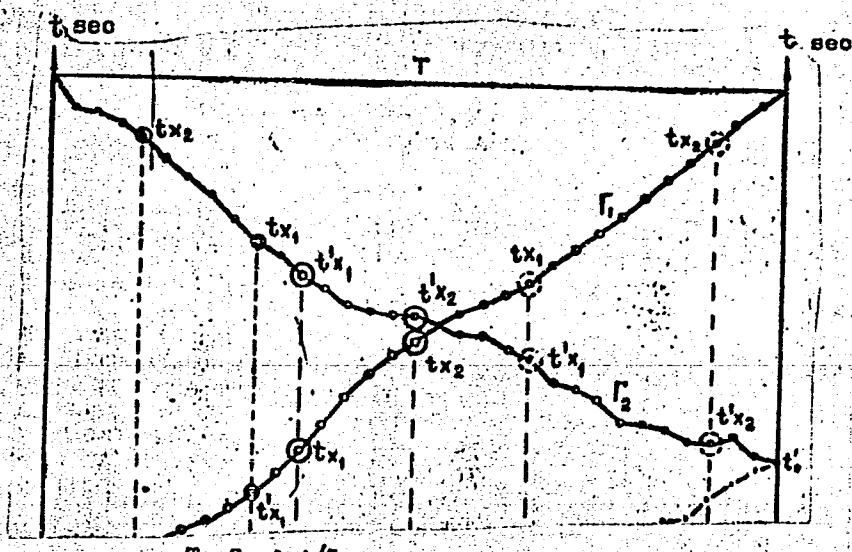
$$V_r = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{i}{i_{x_2}-i_{x_1}} \cdot \frac{2\Delta t}{i_{x_1}+i'_{x_1}-i_{x_2}-i''_{x_1}} + \frac{2\Delta t'}{i_{x_2}+i'_{x_2}-i_{x_1}-i''_{x_2}}}{2}}$$

A formula for  $n_{\max}$  is also derived and the expected errors of the described  
Card 2/5

L 18573-66

ACC NR: AP6001185

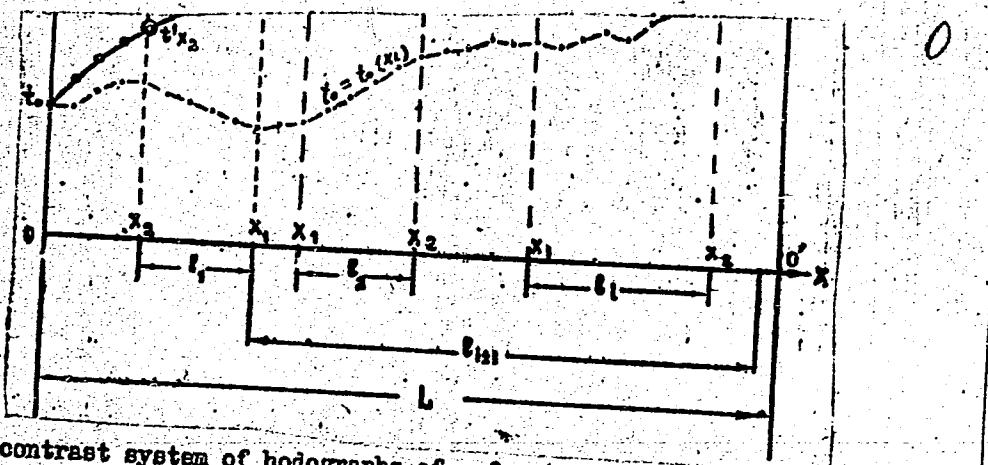
computational system are discussed.



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L 18573-66  
ACC NR: AP6001185

From Card 3/5



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Fig. 1. The contrast system of hodographs of refracted waves. The principle of determining mean and boundary velocities.  $0, 0'$  - points of rupture;  $L$  - the interval of the interpreting hodographs;  $l_1, l_2, \dots, l_{i+1}$  - segments within the interval  $L$ , where determination is being made of mean and boundary velocities;  $t_{x_1}, t_{x_2}$

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L 18573-66

ACC NR: AP6001165

- time values at the points  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  of the hodograph branches following the given segment  $\ell_i$  on the side of the refracting boundary;  $t'_1, t'_2$  - time values for the hodograph branches on the given segment  $\ell_i$ .

Orig. art. has: 42 equations and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 001

Card 5/5 Sm

SARIKYAN, S.Ya., CHECHEL'NITSKAYA, S.M., BAYGULOVA, S.A., LATYPOVA, G.Kh.  
MILITSINA, A.N.

The problem of correct organization of malaria control in the  
Tatar A.S.S.R. [with summary in English]. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol.  
27 no.3:304-309 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz sektora bor'by z parazitarnymi boleznyami pri stroitel'stve  
gidrotekhnicheskikh i meliorativnykh sooruzheniy Instituta malyarii,  
meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhra-  
neniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. sektorom -  
prof. V.N. Bekhlemishev) i Kazanskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologi-  
cheskoy stantsii (glavnnyy vrach TS.D. Matt).

(MALARIA, prevention and control  
in Russia (Rus))

LATYPOVA, N.

6228. Latypova, M. Khlopkovodstvo na polivnykh zemlyakh uzbekistana. Ukazatel' literatury. Annotir. Tashkent, 1954. 36s. 20 sm. (Glav. upr. kul't.-prosvet. uchrezhdeniy M-va kul'tury uzbek. SSR. Uzbek. Gos. Publichnaya B-ka im. alishera navoi). 160 ekz. B.ts.- Sost. ukazan na 4 - ys. -Na uzbek. yaz. 54-57296 016:633.51 (584.4)

SO: Knizhamya Letopis' 1, 1955

LATYPOVA, M.S.

On the problem of electrocardiographic diagnosis of recurrent myocardial infarction. Sov.med. 23 no.9:122-124 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz 6-y Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach N.S. Shevyakov).  
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)  
(MYOCARDIAL INFRACT diag.)

LATYPOVA, M. S. (Moskva)

Electrocardiogram changes in tumoral metastases to the heart.  
Klin.med. 37 no.7:133-134 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:10)  
(HIMART neoplasms)  
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

L 28056-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e) WH

ACC NR: AP5027005 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/005/0040/0044

AUTHOR: Grushin, V. F.; Latypova, R. A.; Leykin, Ye. M.ORG: Institute of Physics of AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy Institut)

TITLE: Calculation of characteristics of Cerenkov gamma spectrometers

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1965, 40-44

TOPIC TAGS: gamma spectroscopy, Cerenkov radiation, Cerenkov counter

ABSTRACT: The calculations were made for the Cerenkov gamma-spectrometer equipped with a radiator made of lead glass of various thicknesses and transparencies and emitting gamma quanta varying from 50 to 1000 Mev. The calculations were based on the gamma shower function

$F(G) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \varphi_N \chi^{(N)}(G)$ , where  $\varphi_N$  denotes the distribution of the shower of  $N$  particles and  $\chi^{(N)}(G)$  defines the density of light yield distribution characterizing the probability that the sum  $N$  of values  $(g)$  amounts to the number  $G$ . The values of  $\varphi_N$  and  $\chi^{(N)}(G)$  were taken from the previously published papers. The calculations were made for two types of lead glass: Corning-Glass 8392 (or SF-5) and TF-1. Some data on these glasses were given in a table. The Monte Carlo method was used for the calculation of  $F(G)$ -distribution by means of an electronic computer. The results of calculation of the sum  $G$  were

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UDC: 539.1.074.4

L 28056-66

ACC NR: AP5027005

shown in graphs for the lead glass of two types and of two different thicknesses. On the basis of these results, the energy resolution was calculated. The dependence of this resolution upon the gamma ray energy were graphically illustrated. The curves disclosed the effect of the lead glass thickness upon the resolution rate. On the examination of curves, it was concluded that the F(G) distribution curves acquired an asymmetric shape at lesser thicknesses and greater energies. They were, however, more symmetrically shaped for a less transparent radiator. The results of calculations were compared with the experimental data obtained on three Cerenkov spectrometers in use at the Institute of Physics of AN SSSR. The comparison was favorable. The authors expressed their appreciation to A. S. Belousov for the information given on the parameters and calibration data of the Cerenkov spectrometer. Orig. art. has: 9 graphs, 2 tables and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: |8 / SUBM DATE: 24June64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 UU

L 23732-66 -- EWT(m)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6014813

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/001/002/0329/0337

AUTHOR: Denisov, F. P.; Latypova, R. A. -- Latypova, R. A.; Milovanov, V. P.;  
Cherenkov, P. A.30  
5

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, AN SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Cascade mechanism of high-energy nuclear reactions.<sup>19</sup> 1. Total inelastic cross sections, angular and energy distribution of fast particles

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 329-337

TOPIC TAGS: inelastic resonance, nuclear reaction, angular distribution, proton, fast particle

ABSTRACT: The interactions of high-energy protons with nuclei have been calculated on the basis of the cascade theory of nuclear reactions. The nuclear reactions induced by protons with energies of 150, 340, and 660 MEV on Si<sup>28</sup>, (AgBr)<sub>41</sub><sup>95</sup>, and Au<sup>197</sup> were considered. The nuclear diffusion surface and refraction and reflection of nucleons in the process of the escaping of the nucleus were taken into account. Comparison of the calculations with the experiment allows one to conclude that the initial principal suppositions of the cascade theory are valid. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 1 table.  
[Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 28Jul64 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 015

Card 1/1 (W)

2

L 39836-66 EWT(m)/T GD-2  
ACC NM: AP6018851

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/002/006/1042/1048

AUTHOR: Denisov, F. P.; Milovanov, V. P.; Latypova, R. A.; Cherenkov, P. A.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, AN SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

B

TITLE: Distribution of knocked-out nucleons with respect to the nuclear volume and excitation energies and momentum distributions of nuclei in the cascade process [This paper was given at the 14th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, February 1964]

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 6, 1965, 1042-1048

TOPIC TAGS: nucleon, excitation energy

ABSTRACT: The discussion of the results of calculations described in a previous paper (Journal of Nuclear Physics, Vol 1, p. 329, 1965) is continued. This discussion concerns the distribution of the knocked-out nucleons in the volume of the nucleus, the excitation energies of the residual nuclei, and the momentum distribution of the recoil nuclei. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 3 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.]  
[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUEM DATE: 06Apr65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 | d S

LATYPOVA, R.Kh.; MISHIN, V.M.; TROSHICHEV, O.A.; FEDCHENKO, Z.A.

Aprcpos of M.S. Bobrov's article "Overall planetary picture  
of geomagnetic disturbances of corpuscular origin." Geomag.  
i aer. 2 no.3:553-560 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya  
radiovoln Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.  
(Cosmic rays) (Magnetic storms)

L-33301-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6011707

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/002/0365/0369

AUTHOR: Vershinina, T. I.; Gorovoy, M. D.; Latypova, R. Kh.; Mishin, V. M.34  
B

ORG: Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere, and Radio-Wave Propagation, SO AN SSSR (Institut zemnogo magnetizma ionosfery i rasprostranenya radiovoln SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Two quasicircular zones of maximal magnetic activity

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 2, 1966, 365-369

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic activity, ionosphere

ABSTRACT: In this investigation the authors attempted to determine the position of the zone of maximum magnetic activity during July and December, 1958, using for this purpose the magnetograms of 21 observatories, the coordinates of which are given in a table. The curves of the latitudinal distribution of magnetic activity along 12 successive meridians of local geomagnetic time and the "instantaneous" charts of the zones of maximum magnetic activity and the zones of the maxima of the latitudinal variation of activity are plotted. The last two represent quasicircular zones centered on geomagnetic latitudes 66 and 78°. The conclusion concerning the existence of two quasicircular zones of maximum magnetic activity at latitude 66° and 78° confirms previously made hypotheses that the latitudinal belts near 66° and 78° coincide with zones of increased conductivity of the ionosphere disturbed by corpuscular intrusions. One of these hypotheses was developed from an analysis of the latitudinal distribution of the parameters of the LT-component of the diurnal variation of the magnetic

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UDC 550.385

L 33301-66

ACC NR: AP6011707

activity and the other hypothesis from an analysis of the latitudinal distribution of the parameters of the UT-component of the diurnal variation of the magnetic activity. Consequently, the conclusion of the existence of two quasicircular zones of high conductivity of the disturbed ionosphere can be considered as confirmed in three different and independent investigations. The results of this study do not contradict the conclusion concerning the existence of an "oval" zone of maximum magnetic activity if the latter term indicates the maxima of  $S_a$ . The figures show that in each hemisphere two regions of maximum activity encompassing sections of the quasicircular zones are observed during the summer. These two regions are divided by a space of relatively low activity and do not form a closed oval. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 3 figures, and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 03Sep64 / ORIG REF: 010

Card 2/2

*fly*

LATYPOVA, R.M.

Comparative activity of catalase and invertase in peat and  
certain mineral soils. Dokl.AN BSSR 4 no.8:357-359 Ag  
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Belorusskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya, g.Gorki.  
Predstavlenno akad. AN BSSR V.F.Kuprevichem.  
(Catalase) (Invertase) (Peat)

LATYPOVA, R.M.

Protease activity of turf-Podzolic soils and the effect of the organic matter of peat on it. Dokl. AN BSSR 5 no.12:582-584 D '61.  
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Belorusskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya, g. Gorki.  
Predstavлено академиком AN BSSR V.F.Kuprevichem.  
(Protease) (Peat)

LATYPOVA, R.M.

Change in the activity of some enzymes of soil as related  
to its moisture. Bot.; issl. Bel. otd. VBO no. 5;199-204 '63.  
(MIRA 17:5)

I. 23710-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWF(j)/T/EWA(h)/ETC(m)-6/EWA(l) IJP(c)  
ACC NR: AP6008693 SOURCE CODE: UR/0291/65/007/005/0059/0062  
WW/GG/RM

AUTHOR: Tashmukhamedov, S. A.; Tillayev, R. S.; Latypov, T.; Usmanov, Kh. U. (corresponding member AN UzSSR)

62  
61

ORG: Tashkent State University im. V. I. Lenina (Tashkentskiy gosuniversitet)

6

TITLE: Grafting of methyl methacrylate to butyl rubber under the influence of gamma radiation

15  
15  
1

SOURCE: Uzbekskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 5, 1965, 59-62

TOPIC TAGS: gamma irradiation, irradiation effect, graft copolymer, butyl rubber, polymethyl methacrylate, methylmethacrylate, polymer, monomer

ABSTRACT: Graft copolymers of butyl rubber (copolymer of isobutylene with 2.0-3.0% isoprene) with methyl methacrylate were synthesized radiochemically by simultaneously irradiating a mixture of the polymer and monomer in the absence of atmospheric oxygen with  $\text{Co}^{60}$  gamma rays. After extraction of the polymethyl methacrylate homopolymer (PMMA), the degree of grafting and yield of the graft copolymer decreased with increasing irradiation dose for a polymer-to-monomer ratio of 1:1 and 1:0.6, and also in the solvent dichloroethane. The copolymers formed had a variable composition; their formation was confirmed by turbidimetric titration. A study of the kinetics of swelling of the copolymers in various liquids showed that the nature of the side chain in the

2

Cord 1/2

L 23710-66

ACC NR: AP6008693

graft copolymer causes a decrease in the affinity of the system obtained for some liquids and an increase for others. A study of the viscosity of solutions of the graft copolymers in benzene at 30°C revealed that as the content of graft PMMA in the copolymer diminishes (with rising irradiation dose), the intrinsic viscosity of the solutions decreases. This is attributed not only to a drop in the proportion of graft PMMA in the copolymer but also to the degradation of macromolecules of the initial polymer under the influence of gamma radiation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 05 Feb 65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *flu*

LATYPOVA, V.I.

Chemical factors of nervous excitation in complex physiotherapy of ulcerous disease. V. I. Latypova. *Sbornik Trudov Tomsk. Oblast. Nauch.-Tekhnicheskogo Inst. Fiz. Metodov Lechniya i Kurortol.*, 8, 69-73 (1953); *Refler. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 27317.—A study of the blood of sufferers from ulcerous disease showed that in most cases there is a lowering of the activity of choline esterase and an increase in the quantity of acetylcholine-like substances. In half of the cases sympathin-like substances were also found in the blood. Following a complex physiotherapy, particularly after treatment with Ca iontophoresis, there was observed a normal activity of choline esterase and in many cases the disappearance of acetylcholine-like substances and the appearance of sympathin-like substances. It is suggested that in ulcerous diseases there is not only a disturbance of the para-sympathetic but also of the sympathetic branches of the vegetative nervous system resulting from the disintegration of the cortex and subcortex functions. M. H.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).  
Blood Pressure. Hypertension.

T-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74799

Author : Latypova, V.I.

Inst : Tomsk Scientific Research of Health Resorts and Physiotherapy.

Title : Influence of Some Physical Factors on the Vascular Reflexes During High Blood Pressure.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Tomskiy n.-i. in-t kurortol. i fizioterapii, Tomskiy ned. in-t, 1956 (1957), 9, 107-119.

Abstract : In 55 patients with high blood pressure (HBP) a wave formation of the vascular curve, long nonextinction of the vascular conditioned reflexes, and distorted reaction of the vessels to heat were noted. 6 types of pathological reactions were observed on the distant stimulators.

Card 1/2

- 64 -

*Latysh, A.I.*

LATYSH, A.I.; LYSOV, A.P.

Lined guide supports for mine hoists. Ugol' 32 no. 10:47 o '57.  
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Toretskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod.  
(Mine hoisting)

LATYSH, A.I., inzh.

New design of eyes used in mine hoisting equipment. Bezop.  
truda v prom. 2 no.7:36 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Mine hoisting)

AUTHOR: Latysh, A.I., Engineer 127-58-4-23/31

TITLE: New Construction of Guide Bearings for Mine Lifting Buckets  
(Novyye konstruktsii napravlyayushchikh opor dlya shakhnykh  
pod'emnykh sosudov)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy Zhurnal, 1958, Nr 4, pp 67-69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Existing makes of guide bearings in the form of sockets, used on skips and cars, quickly wear out sliding on metallic conductors of elevators. Their repair or replacement also necessitates replacement of the main body of the bearing. The author describes new types of these bearings, which are more resistant to wear and do not require replacement of the main bearing. At the new types, only the steel strips fixed on the main body of the bearing have to be replaced. Another type of these bearings uses rubber shock absorbers which reduce wear. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Toretskiy zavod (The Toretskiy Plant)

Card 1/1      1. Mines - Equipment    2. Sliding contacts - Design

LATYSH, A.I.

Automatic skip filling mechanism. UgoJ! Ukr. 4 no.1:31 Ja  
'60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Mine hoisting--Equipment and supplies)  
(Automatic control)

LATYSH, A. I.

Type of eye rings for mine coupling systems. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no. 9;39  
S '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Mine Loisting—Equipment and supplies)

LATYSH, A.I., inzh.

Mine-cage landing with a mechanized car change. Mekh.i avtom.proizv.  
14 no.5:28-29 My '60. (MIRA 14:2)  
(Mine railroads)

LATYSH, A.I., inzh.

"Electric hoists" by V. B. Umanskii. Reviewed by A. I. Latysh.  
(MIRA 14:6)  
Gor. zhur. no.6:77-78 Je '61.  
(Hoisting machinery) (Umanskii, V. B.)

LATYSH, A.I.

Book on hoisting machinery ("Mine hoisting machinery" by Z.M. Fedorova.  
Reviewed by A.I. Latysh) Ugol' Ukr. 5 no. 2:45 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Hoisting machinery) (Fedorova, Z.M.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928810009-4

LATYSH, A.I., inzh.

Chain pushers. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 16 no.7:36-37 Ju '62.  
(Conveying machinery) (MIRA 15:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928810009-4"

LATYSH, A.I., gornyy inzh.

"Mining machinery" by V.I. Kiselev. Reviewed by A.I. Latysh.  
Gor. zhur. no.12:67-68 D '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Mining machinery)  
(Kiselev, V.I.)

LATYSH, A.I., inzh.

New designs of roller-type guide supports for mine hoists. Gor.  
zhur. no. 3:49 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Toretskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zaved.

LATYSH, A. P.

20092 LATYSH, A. P. Dolorimetricheskiy sposob opredeleniya obshchego belka v sыворотке крови, основанnyy na reaktsii Mul'dera. Vracheb. delo, 1949, №. 6, stb. 491-94.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY, Vol. 27, Moskva, 1949.

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Blood. Blood Pressure. Hypertonia T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 97531

Author : Latysh, A. P.

Inst : Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Clinical Medicine

Title : Change in Arterial Blood Pressure Under Influence of Various Pressor Tests in Patients Suffering from Disease of Liver and Bile Ducts

Orig Pub: Materialy po obmenu nauchn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t klinich. meditsiny, 1957, vyp 1, 1957

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

33

NOVIKOV, I.T.; PAVLENKO, A.S.; SMIRNOV, M.S.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; LAVRENENKO,  
K.D.; NEKRASOV, A.M.; NOSOV, R.P.; TARASOV, N.Ya.; ZHIMERIN, D.G.  
UGORETS, I.I.; DMITRIYEV, I.I.; DROBYSHEV, A.I.; YERMAKOV, V.S.;  
SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V.; BOROVAY, A.A.; BANNIK, V.P.; DASKOVSKIY, Ya.M.;  
ROGOVIN, N.A.; PETROV, A.N.; MEL'NIKOV, B.V.; LATYSH, D.I.;  
KONIN, P.P.; DYDYKIN, P.Ye.; BONDAREV, I.I.; GUMENYUK, D.L.;  
POREGAYLO, K.M.

Ol'ga Sergeevna Kalashnikova; obituary. Elek.sta. 30 no.2:95  
F '59. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Kalashnikova, Ol'ga Sergeevna, 1914)

SAPOZHNIKOV, Fedor Vasil'yevich; LATYSH, D.I., inzh., red.; MIKHAYLENKO,  
Yu.Ya., red.; LEBEDEVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Construction of thermal electric plants and a survey of some design  
details of public buildings and apartment houses in France] Stroitel'-  
stvo teplovых электростанций и обзор некоторых конструктивных ре-  
шений общественных и жилых зданий во Франции. Москва, Orgenergo-  
stroi, 1960. 67 p.

(MIRA 14:11)

(France—Electric power plants)  
(France—Apartment houses)

ZAYDEL', V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; TURCHIN, N.Ya., inzh.;  
LATYSH, D.I., inzh.

"Design and construction of thermal electric power plants"  
by I.P. Kuptsov, IU.R. Ioffe. Reviewed by V.A. Zaidel',  
N.IA. Turchin, D.I. Latysh. Elek. sta. 34 no.7:91-95 J1 '63.  
(MIRA 16:8)

LATYSH, G.T.

LATYSH, G.T.

In the "Pechorshakhtstroi" combine. Shakht.stroi.no.11:11-12  
N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Nachal'nik kombinata Pechorshakhtstroy.  
(Pechora Basin--Coal mines and mining)(Building--Cold weather conditions)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928810009-4

IVANOV, A.A.; LATYSH, I.K.

Magmatic ore deposits. Izv.AN.SSSR.Ser.geol.20 no.6:3-13 M-D '55.  
(Ore deposits) (MIRA 9:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928810009-4"

LATYSH, I.K.

Forms of occurrences of platinum in ores of the Kachkanar type  
in the Urals. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. UFAN SSSR no. 42:3-15  
'59. (MIRA 14:2)  
(Kachkanar Mountain--Platinum)

LATYSH, Ivan Korneevich; IVANOV, S.N., doktor geol.-min.nauk, prof.,  
otv.red.; EBERGARDT, M.S., red.izd-ra; SERENKINA, N.F., tekhn.  
red.

[Mineral composition and conditions governing the deposition  
of titanomagnetite ores of the Visim deposit in the Central  
Urals] Mineral'n'yj sostav i usloviia lokalizatsii titanomag-  
netitovykh rud Visimskogo mestorozhdeniya na Sredнем Урале.  
Sverdlovsk, 1960. 75 p. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'ski filial.  
Sverdlovsk. Gorno-geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.50).  
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Zavednyushchiy laboratoriyye geologii rudnykh mestorozhde-  
niy Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR (for Ivanov).  
(Billimbay Mountain—Titanomagnetite)

LATYSH, I.K.; POMINYKH, V.G.

Hornblendes of the hornblendites in the Pervoural'sk titanomagnetite deposit. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. UFAN SSSR no. 35:101-117 '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Pervoural'sk region--Hornblende)

(Pervoural'sk region--Titanomagnetite)

LATYSH, I.K.; FOMINYKH, V.G.

Bleaching of common hornblendite in the Pervoural'skoye deposit.  
Trudy Gor.-geol.inst. UFAN SSSR no.56:101-106 '61. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Sverdlovsk region—Hornblendite)

YUNIKOV, B.A.; LATYSH, I.K.

Solubility of rutile in pseudobrookite. Trudy Gor.-geol.inst.  
UFAN SSSR no.56:137-143 '61. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Rutile)  
(Pseudobrookite)

YUNIKOV, B.A.; LATYSH, I.K.

Oxidation products of ulvöspinel. Geol.rud.mestorozh. no.4:130-  
133 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Gorno-geologicheskiy institut Ural'skogo filiala Akademii  
nauk SSSR, Sverdlovsk.  
(Ulvöspinel) (Oxidation)

LATYSH, I.K.; MITSKEVICH, B.F. [Mitskevych. B.F.]

Results of the Second All Union Conference on the Problems  
of Geochemical Prospecting for Minerals. Geol. zhur. 23  
no.5:106-108 '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

LATYSH, I.K.

Titanomagnetites containing hercynite of the Kopansk deposit.  
Trudy Inst. geol. UFAN SSSR no.70:63-64 '65.

Impurity elements in the sulfides of the Kusinsk-Kopansk  
group of the titanomagnetite deposits. Ibid.:325-329

(MIRA 18:12)

246110

35565  
S/056/62/042/003/021/049  
B102/B138AUTHOR: Latysh, V. G.

TITLE: The equilibrium shape of atomic nuclei

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42,  
no. 3, 1962, 777 - 778

TEXT: Single-particle energy levels are calculated for an infinitely deep ellipsoidal potential well with vertical walls by diagonalizing the energy matrix. The well model is the same as used by D. A. Zaikin (ZhETF, 35, 529, 1958; ZhETF, 36, 1570, 1959), but the calculation is more accurate since spin-orbital interaction is taken into account. The half-axes of the well ellipsoid are  $a_x r_o$ ,  $a_y r_o$  and  $a_z r_o$ ,  $r_o$  being the radius of the equivalent sphere. With the new coordinates  $x=a_x x'$ ,  $y=a_y y'$  and  $z=a_z z'$ , the nucleon state can be described by  $\left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 - k(\hat{s}\hat{l}) + \hat{V}_1 + \hat{V}_2 \right\} \psi_i = E_i \psi_i$ , where  $k$  is the constant of spin-orbital coupling. The operators determining the non-sphericity, are given by

Card 1/3

The equilibrium shape ...

S/056/62/042/003/021/049  
B102/B138

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{V}_1 = & \rho \left[ \cos \gamma - \frac{1}{4} \rho (1 + 2 \cos^2 \gamma) \right] (\hat{p}_x^2 - 3\hat{p}_z^2) / 2m - \\ & - \sqrt{3} \rho \sin \gamma (1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho \cos \gamma) (\hat{p}_x^2 - \hat{p}_y^2) / 2m + \rho^2 \hat{p}^2 / 2m, \\ \hat{V}_2 = & - \frac{1}{2} \rho \left( \cos \gamma - \frac{1}{2} \rho \sin^2 \gamma \right) (\hat{s} \hat{l} - 3\hat{s}_z \hat{l}_z) + \\ & + \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{3} \rho \sin \gamma (1 - \rho \cos \gamma) (\hat{s}_x \hat{l}_x - \hat{s}_y \hat{l}_y) + \frac{1}{4} \rho^2 (\hat{s} \hat{l}),\end{aligned}\quad (3),$$

$\beta \approx 5/4\pi\beta$ .  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  are the deformation parameters. The energy matrix can be set up by means of the eigenfunctions for spherical potential; its diagonalization yields the nucleon energies in dependence on  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ . Numerical calculations were carried out with a  $\text{E}CM$  (BESM) computer for a matrix of 76-th order. The results showed that the nucleon configuration of one sort has axial symmetry, the closed shells are spherically symmetric. Most of the nuclei with  $N < 76$  also are axisymmetric, except a few such as  $\text{Kr}_{36}^{92}$  ( $k=0$ ,  $\beta_0=0.08$ ,  $\gamma_0=25^\circ$ ),  $\text{Ti}_{22}^{46}$  ( $k=2$ ,  $\beta_0=0.08$ ,  $\gamma_0=25^\circ$ );  $\text{Ge}_{32}^{76}$  ( $k=3$ ,  $\beta_0=0.11$ ,  $\gamma_0=20^\circ$ ). With the shell model used, only configurations of different types of nucleons can have a non-axial equilibrium shape. D. A. Zaikin is thanked

Card 2/

The equilibrium shape...

S/056/62/042/003/021/049  
B102/B138

for discussions. There are 7 references: 4 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: T. D. Newton. Canad. J. Phys. 5, 700, 1960; P. Klinkenberg. Rev. Mod. Phys. 26, 63, 1952.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1961

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4024721

S/0109/64/009/003/0408/0417

AUTHOR: Bol'shakov, I. A.; Laty\*sh, V. G.

TITLE: Isolating an unknown number of fluctuating signals from noise on the basis of the theory of random points

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 3, 1964, 408-417

TOPIC TAGS: signal, noise, signal noise separation, signal transmission, communication theory

ABSTRACT: The fundamentals of the theory of random points are briefly set forth. A realization  $y(t)$  at the receiver output is regarded as an additive mixture of an indefinite number of signals which depends on one type of parameters  $\lambda$  and noise. The parameter values are considered as random points in the space  $R$ . A definite number of points  $n$  drops out in  $R$ , one point per each of the segments  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_1 + d\lambda_1), \dots, (\lambda_n, \lambda_n + d\lambda_n)$ ; this event is denoted by  $A_n(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ . Therefore, with  $d\lambda_i \rightarrow 0$ , the probability of the above event is  $P(A_n) = e_n(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_n$ ; or, using the Bayes formula, the a-posteriori probability is  $P(A_n) = CP(A_n)P(y(t) | A_n)$ ,  $C$  is the normalizing constant,  $P(A_n)$  is the a-priori probability of the event;

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ACCESSION NR: AP4024721

$P(y(t)/A_n)$  is a likelihood function. A set of the latter functions is determined for a various number n of signals in order to find the conditional probability density. A set of normally fluctuating signals in the white noise is described; independently fluctuating, statistically identical, nonoverlapping and overlapping signals are analyzed. The a-posteriori distribution of like parameters of a set of fluctuating signals can help in solving the problems of optimum detection, measuring, and resolving many signals when their number is not a-priori known. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 37 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Jan63

DATE ACQ: 10Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CO

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4038606

S/0109/64/009/004/0563/0570

AUTHOR: Bol'shakov, I. A.; Vatollo, V. V.; Laty\*sh, V. G.

TITLE: Methods for detecting and measuring an unknown number of signals based on the random-point theory

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 4, 1964, 563-570

TOPIC TAGS: radar, radar signal detection, decision theory, random point theory

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to unite the decision theory and the theory of correlated random points for solving the problem of signal observation (detection and measurement). An unknown number of (radar) signals are received mixed with noise. The mean-risk function is set up, and the Bayes decision operators, which ensure the highest quality of signal measurement and resolution, are determined. The general structure of a detector-measurer is figured out on the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038606

basis of the square-law loss function. It is expected that the same method can be extended over the cases of signals depending on several parameters, signals of several known classes, arbitrarily grouped signals, etc. Orig. art. has: 22 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Jan63

DATE ACQ: 05Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

BOL'SHAKOV, I.A.; VATOLLO, V.V.; LATYSH, V.G.

Methods for the joint detection and measurement of an unknown number of signals based on the theory of random points. Radiotekh. i elektron. 9 no.4:563-570 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

L 1977-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AT5018599

UR/2504/65/033/000/0235/0273

AUTHOR: Katsaurov, L. N.; Iatysh, V. G.

3D  
16  
B+1

TITLE: On the possibility of increasing the yield of nuclear reactions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Fizicheskiy institut. Trudy, v. 33, 1965. Issledovaniye atomnogo yadra s pomoshch'yu zaryazhennykh chastits i neutronov (Investigation of the atomic nucleus using charged particles and neutrons), 235-273

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reaction, neutron physics, cyclotron

ABSTRACT: The article deals with methods of increasing the ratio of the number of nuclear reactions produced in a target to the number of bombarding particles. In the most commonly used nuclear reactions, aimed primarily at production of mono-energetic neutron beams, this ratio seldom exceeds  $10^{-5}$ . Of the two fundamental methods of accomplishing this, reducing the interaction between the incident particle and the field that retards its motion and imparting additional acceleration to the particle as it moves in the target, only the latter is feasible at present. Various methods of providing the additional acceleration both outside and inside the target are discussed. The most effective method is to place the target in an accelerator such as a cyclotron and repeat the interaction cyclically. The most promising is the use of a cyclotron with azimuthal variation of the magnetic field.

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ACCESSION NR: AT5018599

Three possible arrangements are possible: (1) Thin local targets (jets of gas or vapor, thin solid target), with acceleration outside the target; in the case of solid targets the incident-particle current is limited to several microamperes). (2) Gas targets or thin targets distributed over the entire length of the accelerated-particle orbit. The attainable acceleration is limited by the breakdown voltage of the gas target in the accelerator. (3) An arrangement whereby the accelerated-particle beam itself serves as the target. Two sorts of particles, whose masses and energies satisfy certain prescribed relations, move along the same orbit in the cyclotron and are accelerated to different energies. This method is also limited to small particle currents. The increase in yield afforded by all three methods is estimated for various types of targets. The largest gain in yield (about 1000 times) is obtained if jets of vapor or gas are used. A slotted-magnet 300-kev cyclotron for this purpose has been constructed by a group comprising V. A. Gladyshev, L. N. Katsurov, A. I. Kuznetsov, L. P. Nechayeva, and Ye. M. Moroz (V. A. Gladyshev et al. Atomnaya energiya, in press), and tests of the formulas derived in the present paper are under way. "The authors thank Corresponding Member AN SSSR I. M. Frank, Director of the Atomic-Nucleus Laboratory, their colleagues Ye. M. Balabanyan, I. Ya. Barit, O. I. Kozinets, and F. I. Shapiro, and also A. A. Kolomenskiy, M. S. Rabinovich, and Ye. M. Moroz of the FIAN Accelerator Laboratory for

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L 1977-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5018599

discussions. The idea of using a cyclotron as a neutron generator is due to I. M. Frank, and the possibility of obtaining large neutron yields with a thin gas target in a cyclotron is due to F. L. Shapiro." Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 121 formulas, and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physics Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF Sov: 012

OTHER: 012

KC  
Card 3/3

LATYSH, V.N.

March hygiene in the British army under tropical conditions. Voen.-  
med. zhur. no.10:88-92 o '55. (MLRA 9:10)  
(GREAT BRITAIN--MILITARY HYGIENE)

LATYSH, V.N.

Of what is India's population composed? Geog.v shkole 18 no.5:  
50-54 S-0 '55. (MLRA 8:12)  
(India--Population)

LATYSH, V. N.; YAKIMENKO, V. Ya. (Leningrad)

Diagnostic value of the diphenylamine reaction in rheumatism.  
Vrach. delo no.3:45-52 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Klinika gospital'noy terapii I (nachal'nik - deystvitel'nyy  
chlen AMN SSSR, prof. N. S. Molchanov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy  
ordena Lenina Akademii imeni S. M. Kirova.

(DIPHENYLAMINE) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)

LATYSH, V.N., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad).

Diagnostic value of antistreptokinase in rheumatic fever  
chronic tonsillitis and protracted septic endocarditis.  
Vrach. delo no.11:15-20 N'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (nachal'nik - deystvitel'nyy  
chlen AMN SSSR, prof. N.S. Molchanov, nauchnyy rukovoditel'  
prof. M.I. Shcherba [deceased] Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena  
Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

L 23877-66 EWT(i)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/DJ/ME

ACC NR. AP6009922

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0117/0117

AUTHOR: Bakharev, A. P.; Tumanova, A. S.; Lisitsyn, A. A.; Rodnikov, V. A.; Pozharov, M. A.; Rezvov, K. M.; Smirnov, M. P.; Latysh, V. S.; Kryuchkov, V. Ye.; Filippov, V. V.; Keller, U. U.; Kislov, V. G.; Gryaznov, Yu. A.; Koshaman, E. I.; Mos'kin, V. A.; Polonskiy, S. N.; Fedoseyev, N. I.; Lavrov, L. I.

64  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A sectional high-pressure fuel pump. Class 46, No. 179124

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 117

TOPIC TAGS: engine fuel pump, internal combustion engine, high pressure pump

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A sectional high-pressure fuel pump for internal combustion engines. The pumping elements and camshaft are located in the pump housing. The unit also contains a general-purpose regulator with weights mounted on a hub which is fitted loosely onto the camshaft. These weights operate a clutch which is connected to the fuel pump rod by a lever mechanism. The hub with the weights is connected to the camshaft by a helical spring element for stable operation of the pump under given conditions. 2. A modification of this pump in which the lever mechanism is made up of two levers mounted on a common axis. One of these levers

UDC: 621.43.031

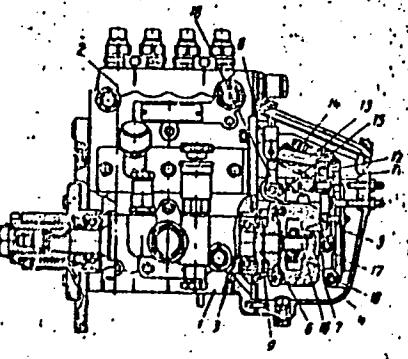
2

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ACC NR. AP6009922

is connected to the pump rod drawbar and the other is connected to the regulator spring. The lever fastened to the drawbar is also coupled with another spring which



1--housing; 2--pumping element; 3--camshaft; 4--general-purpose regulator; 5--weights; 6--hub; 7--regulator clutch; 8--rod; 9--helical spring element; 10--common axis; 11 and 12--control levers; 13--drawbars; 14--regulator spring; 15--extra spring; 16--stem; 17--clutch cavity; 18--control lever

moves this lever to increase fuel feed during starting of the engine. 3. A modification of this fuel pump in which the regulator clutch is mounted on the stem of the camshaft and prevented from rotating by lugs on one of the levers which fit into grooves on the clutch. The clutch cavity bounded by the end of the shaft is filled with oil for damping. 4. A modification of this pump in which the additional spring coupled with the lever mechanism has its other end

connected to the motor control lever so that the spring is out of operation when the control lever is moved to the minimum idling speed position after the motor is started. 5. A modification of this pump in which the lever is connected to the pump rod

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ACC NR: AP6009922

drawbar by an eccentric to change the cyclic feed of the pump during regulation without changing the speed conditions of the regulator.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBN DATE: 13Apr62/ CRIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 3/3ddw

LATYSH, V. T.

"Tokovsk Granite Intrusive (Mineralogicopetrographic Characteristics)  
Nauch. Zap. Kiyevskogo Un-ta, 1953, 12, No 4, 5-14

The Tokovsk granite massif is located in the lower reaches of the Bazavluk River (in the region of the central Dnepr area). The most complete cross-sectional profile can be traced along the River Kamenka (right tributary of the Bazavluk River), where in the western direction is noticed a substitution of rose-colored granite by mean-granular granite of Zhitomirsk type. Analysis of the granites is tabulated. (RZhGeol, No 3, 1954)

SO: W 31187, 8 Mar 55

LATYSH, Yu. V.

126-1-36/40

AUTHORS: Medovar, B. I., Langer, N. A. and Latysh, Yu. V.

TITLE: A new type of corrosion of acid resistant austenitic steel and of weld joints. (Novyy vid korrozii kislotostoykoy austenitnoy stali i svarnykh shvov). (Transcristalline corrosion of chromium-nickel-molybdenum-copper steel X23H23M3A<sub>3</sub>, caused by compression deformations). (Transkristallitnaya korroziya khromonikele-molibdeno-medistoy st. Kh23N23M3D<sub>3</sub>, vyzvannaya deformatsiyey szhatiya).

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1957, Vol.5, No.1, pp. 184-186 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Stainless and acid resistant chromium-nickel austenitic steels which do not contain titanium or niobium or tantalum suffer intercristallite corrosion as a result of separation along the boundaries of an excess phase which is rich in chromium and results in an impoverishment in chromium of the peripheral zones. In certain aggressive media containing ions of chlorine and other haloids, austenitic steels may be affected by stress corrosion (Refs. 3 to 6); under the effect of the tensile stresses and the aggressive media transcristallite cracking of the steel may occur. In some cases trans-

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crystallite fracture is combined with intercrystallite fracture. The causes of this type of corrosion have not been sufficiently studied. However, it can be considered an established fact that the presence of tensile stresses in the volume of the metal is a necessary condition of transcrystallite corrosion if the metal is in an aggressive medium. No transcrystallite corrosion has been observed in presence of compression stresses. The chromium-nickel steel mentioned in the title, which is also designated by 316-533 is intended for manufacturing equipment in the sulphuric acid industry. It has a high chemical stability in sulphuric acid of various concentrations of up to 75 to 80% and has a fully satisfactory stability against inter-crystallite corrosion in standard tests. Such steel also has no tendency to transcrystallite corrosion under stress. In investigating the weldability of 316-533 steel the authors of this paper detected a new type of corrosion disruption of the basic metal and of the welded seam, namely, transcrystallite corrosion in

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sulphuric acid (boiling for 100 hours in acid of 35, 50 and 75% concentration) caused by compression deformations. Comparative corrosion tests were made on specimens of 20 x 70 mm and a width of 3.8 mm of a steel with the following chemical composition: 0.06% C, 0.89% Si, 0.33% Mn, 22.25% Cr, 23.38% Ni, 2.85% Cu, 2.80% Mo, 0.010% S and 0.01% P. A part of the specimens were tested in the as delivered state, i.e. after hot rolling and hardening to obtain austenite; the other part of the specimens were compressed by surface work hardening by means of a pneumatic chisel with a blunted end. The results are entered in a table, p.185. It was found that compression deformation causes transcrystallite corrosion and also intensifies corrosion generally. Since in making welded structures of austenitic steels it is not possible to avoid compression deformations and the resulting tendency to develop transcrystallite corrosion, the authors recommend, as a radical means of eliminating the influence of work hardening, the following heat treatment: hardening by heating for

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one hour at  $1100^{\circ}\text{C}$  followed by quenching in water or heating at  $800^{\circ}\text{C}$  for two hours followed by cooling in air. The latter form of heat treatment is preferable since it can be effected more easily under shop conditions.

There are 3 figures, 1 table and 8 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June 28, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye. O. Paton,  
Ukrainian Ac.Sc., Ukr.SSR.  
(Institut Elektrosvarki imeni Ye. O. Patona AN USSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

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and scour. Trudy Gidrav. lab. VODGBO no.5:16-35 '57. (MIRA 10:8)  
(Dams)

LATYSHENKOV, A.M.

124-58-6-6625

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 6, p 46 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Latyshenkov, A. M.

TITLE: The Kinetic-energy-of-flow Coefficient in the Forced Motion of  
a Fluid Through Pipes (Koeffitsiyent kineticheskoy energii  
potoka pri napornom dvizhenii v trubakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gidravl. labor. Vses. n.-i. in-t vodosnab., kanaliz.,  
gidrotekhn. sooruzh. i inzh. gidrogeol., 1957, Nr 5, pp 36-38

ABSTRACT: In Bernoulli's fluid-flow equation there appears a so-called  
kinetic-energy-of-flow coefficient  $\chi$ , which represents the ratio  
of the actual kinetic energy of the flow to the kinetic energy of  
flow calculated from the mean velocity. This coefficient  
characterizes the effect of the nonuniformity of the transverse  
velocity distribution and is a function of the velocity distribu-  
tion over the effective cross section of the flow. Using an ex-  
ponential relationship of the velocity distribution in pipes which  
has the exponent  $K$ , the author provides the following simple  
expression for determining the kinetic-energy-of-flow coefficient:

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(equation on card 2)